GEHYRA MUTILATA (Mutilated Gecko). INDONESIA: KRAKATAU ISLANDS: Coastal forest, east shore, Panjang Island (06°05'S, 105°25'E). 2 April 2001. Mark O'Shea. Collected from under the bark of *Casuarina* tree. Rawlinson Krakatau Collection at Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, photographic voucher (NMV D 72413). Verified by Hidetoshi Ota.

The volcanic eruption of 27 August 1883 extinguished all life from Krakatau and the neighboring islands of Sertung and Panjang (Thornton 1996. The Destruction and Reassembly of an Island Ecosystem. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, xii + 346 pp.). All that remained of the original Krakatau was the southern half of Rakata volcano, a small outcrop to the north called Bootsmanrots, and the neighbouring islands of Panjang and Sertung, with a 200-m deep submarine caldera separating them. In 1930, a new island, Anak Krakatau, arose in the northern section of the Krakatau caldera.

Reptiles began to re-colonize the Krakatau Archipelago within six years of the eruption, by actively swimming, passively rafting, or through the agencies of man, although the rate of re-colonization has slowed markedly since the 1930s (Rawlinson et al. 1992. *In* Thornton [ed.], Krakatau—A Century of Change, pp. 225–231. GeoJournal 28[2]:81–302). To date, seven species of reptiles have re-colonized the Krakatau Archipelago from source populations in southern Sumatra and western Java, and from other islands in the Sunda Strait, Sebesi, and Paniatan (Thornton 1996, *op. cit.*; Thornton et al. 2002. Biol. J. Linn. Soc. 77[3]:275–317). Continued eruptions of Anak Krakatau make re-establishment of the flora and fauna a punctuated process.

Gehyra mutilata is a widely distributed species, found throughout the entire Indonesian archipelago, including Sumatra and Java (de Rooji 1915. The Reptiles of the Indo-Australian Archipelago Vol. I. Lacertilia, Chelonia, Emydosauria. E. J. Brill, Leiden. xiv + 382 pp.). It is also a highly successful colonizer of islands and continents outside its natural range (Lever 2003. Naturalized Reptiles and Amphibians of the World. Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford. xx + 318 pp.). Future biological surveys of Krakatau Islands should search the eastern forests of Panjang to confirm that this species has established a permanent population.

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